

THE FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY W. B. GREER & L. WALLACE.]

"HE IS THE FREEMAN, WHOM TRUTH MAKES FREE; AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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VOL. I.

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BANNER IS ON
PENNSYLVANIA STREET,
Three doors north of Washington Street.

Mr. Adams's Letter, Accepting the
Buffalo Nomination.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1848.
Hon. C. F. Adams, Quincy, Mass.

Sir: We have the honor to inform you, that after you left the Chair of the National Free Soil Convention, lately held at Buffalo, and of which you were President, we were appointed a committee to apprise you that you had been nominated by the Convention, as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, and to solicit your acceptance of such nomination.

Your personal knowledge of the objects, character and proceedings of the Convention, supercedes the necessity of saying anything, in this place, upon either of these points; and we trust also, that a simple reference to the unexampled unanimity and enthusiasm with which its principles were proclaimed, and its candidates selected, will be a sufficient argument to induce you to accept the nomination you received.

While each of the undersigned cordially unites in this sentiment, it is due to the State of Ohio, represented by one of them, that he should especially express it, since the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency was, in the first instance, accorded to that State; thus making you, in a peculiar sense, her nominee on the ticket proposed by the Convention to the American people.

We are, Sir, with high respect and Esteem, your obedient servants,
B. F. BUTLER,
J. L. WHITE,
S. P. CHASE,

Committee of the National Free Soil Convention, held at Buffalo, New York.

To Hon. B. F. Butler, J. L. White, and S. P. Chase, Committee of the National Free Soil Convention, held at Buffalo, New York.

QUINCY, August 22, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your official letter, apprising me of the great honor done me by the Convention which you represent, in nominating me as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, and also soliciting my acceptance of the nomination.

In reply, permit me to say that it had been my hope and my expectation to be able to act in the present canvass as one of the humblest, but not of the least earnest and devoted servants of the great cause in which we are engaged; but since it has pleased my fellow-laborers, and especially the noble representatives of the great State of Ohio, to whom in your letter you particularly allude, to call upon me, most unexpectedly to myself, to stand in the front ranks of the contest; since it is their will, unequivocally expressed, that I should be a candidate for the second office in the Union, I am not the man to refuse to acknowledge the obligation, or to shrink by a moment's hesitation, from the post not less of duty than of honor, which they assign me. I accept most cheerfully of the nomination.

The fathers of the Republic, nurtured in the great school of Liberty, opened by the reformation, aimed to illustrate, by a practical example in America, the excellence of their cherished theory of government. To the general success of their experiment, commenced in 1776, and carried forward in 1789, a lapse of more than half a century has borne witness.

But unfortunately, the same period has also developed the existence of an adverse influence incautiously admitted at the outset, which has thus far done much to qualify the beneficial results which have been attained from it.

That which at first seemed only a deflection from the path of justice in favor of vested rights and a privileged class, has, by degrees, shown itself to be so wide a divergency, that the only choice now left to the people of the United States, is either to turn back or else, by going farther forward, voluntarily to abandon the principles with which their fathers started. The alternative is clearly presented of the extension of slavery over the whole breadth of the North American continent, or the maintenance of the fundamental doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. The two things cannot exist in the United States. Regret it as we may, we can neither evade nor refuse the issue made up for us. Not to accept it is equivalent in my mind to deserting a great moral, social and political truth, at a moment when every known rule of human duty would seem to demand the complete establishment of it over the minds of a free people.

With these feelings, I have read, again and again, the Platform of Principles laid down by the Buffalo Convention, I hail it as the signal of return to the path of the revolutionary patriots, as the area of advance in the theory of Free Democracy.

There are now but two living antagonist principles in the politics of the United States. The one which shelters itself under the cover of human force, and the other which draws its vitality from human reason and human sympathy. To all those who have confidence in the capacity of man for self-government, it must be a source of great satisfaction to believe that the period when the last of these principles will triumph in the United States is rapidly approaching.

At the same time it would be unjust to accompany such a victory with any feelings of acrimony or ill-will towards the individual members of the losing side.—The slaveholding section of the Union merits our sympathy, even while the aggressive policy meets with the firmest resistance. For the time may yet come when those who now regard the declarations of the Buffalo Platform as a vindictive assault upon their dearest interests, will construe them rather to be the preservation of their highest moral and political rights. Ours is not a contest with geographically defined sections of country, nor with organized communities of men. It is a struggle to sustain principles of inestimable value in every land, of general application wherever society is established.

Success with us is the synonym only of that extension of the greatest blessings which good government can most certainly be expected to confer upon the human race.

As such we hail its approach, not so much for the good it may do to us as to all those who may now regard it as portending nothing but injury to themselves.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Ex-Governor Thomas on Free Soil.

The following is the letter from the Hon. Francis Thomas, Ex-Governor of Maryland, to which we referred in yesterday's paper. It will be seen that it was addressed to the Committee of Correspondence, and of course it would have been read before the recent Convention at Union Hall, had it been received in time. Coming from such a source, at this extraordinary juncture of political affairs, it will doubtless be perused with interest by all classes of readers. We therefore place it on record, as a part of the history of the times.—*The Sun*.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, Aug. 26, 1848.

Gentlemen:—Your letter, dated on the 19th of this month, inviting me to be present at a Mass State Convention, at "Union Hall," in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday next, has been forwarded from my house in Frederick to my temporary residence in this county, where I have been detained for more than a month past attending to private business.

From your letter I learn that the principal object of the proposed Convention will be the formation of an Electoral ticket, to be voted for by the people of Maryland, favorable to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

I have not participated in the proceedings of any political meeting, large or small, since my canvass for the Chief Magistracy of Maryland closed, at a public meeting in the town of Cumberland, early in October, eighteen hundred and forty-one. I am, therefore, under no obligation, express or implied, to support or vote for either one of the nominees of the National Conventions held by the Whig and Democratic parties, respectively. Being free to make choice of a candidate to be voted for from the three gentlemen who have been brought before the public through the agency of others, I shall most certainly, if I live, and can attend the polls, vote for that electoral ticket which shall stand pledged to vote for Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Mr. Adams for the Vice Presidency.

Having neither leisure nor inclination, at this time, to elaborate my reasons for this determination, I shall content myself with saying, that I have great confidence in Mr. Van Buren as a tried Statesman, eminently qualified for the duties imposed by the Constitution on our Chief Magistrate: that in my opinion the whole country owe to him much for his distinguished agency in giving proud predominance to those great measures of public policy, to the success of which my own political life was, in a very small sphere, devoted; and that my preference for him, arising from these considerations, instead of being diminished, is increased by the pledge he has given, to follow in the footsteps of those illustrious patriots and philanthropists who, by adopting the Federal Constitution that clothed Congress with power to prohibit the African slave trade, signified, distinctly, their desire to have the further extension of slavery arrested, and who, by adopting the celebrated ordinance of 1787, forbidding the introduction of slavery into all the territory then held by the United States, set an example that ought to have been followed by their posterity.

The opinions here indicated, I have long entertained, and know of no reason why I should not on this occasion give to them distinct utterance. Indeed, so far from feeling any wish to conceal my opinions on this subject, I know of no public question, to be decided in the approaching Presidential election, of so much moment as that particularly involved in the nominations at Buffalo, or better calculated to awaken my decided preference for the Electoral ticket you propose to have nominated.

Seeing that I cannot attend the sittings of the Convention to be held on Monday next, I must be content with tendering my best wishes for success to your commendable purposes, and am, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

Messrs. W. Gunnison, R. Gardiner, E. B. Cunningham, T. H. Stanford and J. E. Snodgrass, Committee, &c.

The doctrines of the Free Soil party are spreading like wild fire.

The Bargain.

We have evidence that goes to show, that there was a pre-existing understanding between Gen. Taylor's particular friends and his northern supporters, that the Wilmot Proviso was to be PUT DOWN in the Convention. Would this have been done if Gen. Taylor was in favor of the Proviso? No one will credit it. Hilliard of Alabama, a distinguished Whig, was drawn out as follows, in a debate in Congress, on the 1st inst.

"Cobb, of Georgia, asked the gentleman, (Mr. Hilliard,) if he believed a majority of the Philadelphia Convention were opposed to the Wilmot Proviso?"

"Mr. Hilliard replied [mark this] that the northern gentlemen of that body assured them, that the resolution should be put down if it was offered; and by a motion of a northern man, a member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Brown,) when the Wilmot Proviso was brought forward it was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote. He asked if there could be a stronger expression of sentiment of that body, and of respect of southern rights than was shown on that vote?"

"Mr. Cobb again asked, that there might be no equivocation, did the gentleman from Alabama believe that the majority of the Philadelphia Whig Convention were opposed to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso?"

"Mr. Hilliard said that, when the Convention, in the open light of day, thousands looking on, did vote to put down the Wilmot Proviso, it gave him the strongest assurance he could ask, that they would stand by the South against it."

It is plain to see what ground the true Taylor men intended to take. It is this—that the Wilmot Proviso was brought into the Convention as a test question—that being voted down, the Convention and the party are pledged against it, and that Gen. Taylor, if elected President under that nomination, would be bound to veto a bill containing the Proviso.

In connection with these facts take the following. Some of our Congressmen have written home, very pathetically urging upon the Whigs, the obligation to support Gen. Taylor, on the ground that his friends had originally intended to run him as an independent candidate, but that the Whig members of Congress having induced them to go into Convention, it would be a breach of good faith not to sustain the nomination. Now, it may be very pertinently asked, who authorized the members of Congress to bargain away the party to Gen. Taylor, or to make any such arrangements as they did make?—And what inducement did they offer to the Taylor men to bring them into the arrangement? We can imagine but one, and that one, that he should certainly receive the nomination; for the Taylor men had always professed to believe, that he was as safe with an independent nomination, as he would be if nominated by either party. They would not, then, of course, yield what they considered a certainty for an uncertainty—they would not let his name go into the Convention, without an assurance amounting to a moral certainty of his nomination.—*Worcester Spy*.

Choice of Evils.

Rev. A. P. Peabody, a distinguished New England clergyman, well known by many in this city, has written a letter to a friend, in reply to the question whether a professing Christian can consistently support for the Presidency, either Cass or Taylor. Answering only for himself, he expresses himself strongly against both, and handles the common notion about choosing between evils, in the following admirable and conclusive style:—*Herald*.

"But, I am asked, is it not your duty, even if you approve of neither of the two candidates, to give your influence in behalf of the one whom you least disapprove? In reply, I grant that it is not my duty always to insist on the best men and measures, and to withhold the vote from the better, when I cannot have my best. But the case is different, when, in whichever way I vote, I must recognize some false or vicious principle. This I conceive to be the case in the present crisis. Cass and Taylor are both the declared and the as-good-as-pledged representatives of the policy of slavery extension and pro-slavery action; and if they represent aught else, it is the war spirit in the most truculent and revolting aspects.

"Time and again, conscientious Christian men have been asked to give their votes for candidates whom they could not approve, on the ground that the only alternative was the election of such men or worse. Now the responsibility for the occurrence of the greater of two evils rests with those who offer to the public only a choice of evils. So long as conscientious men will vote without hesitation for the candidates of their respective parties, moral distinctions and moral principles will remain unrecognized in the nomination of these parties. But let any considerable number of men avow their dissent from their respective parties on moral grounds, their consciences will command and receive respect in future nominations. If Moloch and Belial be the two rival candidates, even though Moloch be the least foul spirit of the two, let good men stay away from the polls, or cast scattering votes for Gabriel. The result may be that Moloch will lose his election, and Belial be chosen. If so, Moloch's party will profess to lay all the blame on the good men, who would not go for the

party candidate. But after the game of setting up evil spirits has been tried two or three times, and has failed on account of the impracticability of the "conscience party," their scruples will be recognized, and their moral tastes propitiated in the political arrangements of both or all parties."

Rights of the South.

While we would very strenuously and with great vigilance oppose the extension of slavery over any portion of the earth now exempt from its blighting influence, we would carefully avoid abridging any right which belongs to any citizen of the United States. It is by a proper respect paid to the rights of others, that we most effectually secure and protect our own.—And when a difference arises between the fellow citizens of a common country, touching their respective rights, it becomes a matter of great importance to them that such rights should be clearly defined, and well understood.

With regard to the territory which has been "acquired" by our government as the product of the war upon Mexico, there can be no doubt but that it belongs alike to all the people of the United States; and that every citizen stands upon an exact parity of right respecting it. No one citizen possesses, or can rightfully claim any privileges or immunities in relation to such territory in equal degree, to every other citizen. All this we claim for ourselves, and concede to all others, as a matter of course, and about which there can be no ground of dispute.

But our Southern countrymen claim the right to settle in the territories, and to transfer their property thither; and their slaves being their property, they have as a consequence the right to take and hold their slaves there. This, we think, is begging the question. We admit their perfect right to settle in the new territories, and to take their property there, precisely as the citizens of Ohio have that right.—And we admit their right, if they choose to take their slaves with them. But we hold that the moment their slaves set their feet upon the soil of these territories with the consent of their masters, from that moment they cease to be slaves. They are now the property of their masters, because they are made such by the laws of the States where they reside. There are no such laws in the territories; and by the help of God and the people of the United States, there never will be.

Our brethren of the South complain that such restriction is an abridgement of their rights—and claim, that as a matter of right laws should be framed for those territories, constituting that property therein, which the Almighty has invested with immortality. We recognize no such claim. On the contrary, we insist that to do so would be a manifest and vital infringement of the rights of the people of the free States of this Union—an infringement which has already been too frequently perpetrated, and too quickly acquiesced in.

That territory is now free of the plague spot; and the people of the Southern States have all the rights there that are possessed by the people of the North. An exact equality of right prevails. To change the institutions of that country so as to authorize the introduction of slavery, would destroy their equilibrium. The citizens of the free States who might wish to go thither to reside, would very naturally wish to take with them their schools, which are found very inconvenient concomitants with a state of slavery. Being generally men of comparatively moderate means, they would wish to cultivate their small farms with their own hands; this would be exceedingly unfashionable by the side of the opulent planter, whose fields are cultivated by labor extorted from unwilling slaves. They could not, under such circumstances, maintain any sort of parity with the man who habitually lives and thrives by the vicarious toil and smart of others than himself. They are assigned a position in social rank, approximating far nearer the servile property of their neighbor, than that of his neighbor himself. In a political view he is degraded to a most humiliating standard, by the fact that five of his neighbor's chattels tell as much at an election as himself and two of his peers. Is it reasonable—is it right—that men, schooled in the lessons of freedom, should be asked to submit to such degradation?

But what wrong, pray is inflicted upon the people of the South, by refraining to pass a special act for their benefit? What warrant have they for demanding that the institutions of these newly acquired territories shall be radically changed, to adapt them to the peculiarities of the South?—If they are so wedded to these peculiarities that they cannot live apart from them, let them content themselves to remain where the sad peculiarities are tolerated. The very fact that slavery begets a sort of dependence in those who are subject to its influence, is itself an argument against its extension. Men accustomed to self-dependence, loathe the contact. They would no more embrace an institution, the effect of which they are well apprised would be to deprive them of their self-dependence, than a man of temperate habits would deliberately cultivate a taste for inebriety.

The people of the South have the undoubted right to settle in the newly acquired territory—and when so settled there, they have a right to all the privileges which belong to any other people there. They may take their property there, and enjoy it as other people may. But they may not take with them a moral

pestilence to blight the land, and thus deprive others who have rights equal with themselves, of the full enjoyment of their rights.—*Ohio State Journal*.

AN OLD HUNKER FIGHT.—The New Haven Palladium, one of the "decency" organs, has the following in relation to Gen. Taylor:—

They know he's a Whig, and genuine game, Worth a dozen such men as Cass, Who without spelling the C of his name, Is rightly described as an Ass.

To which the New Haven Register responds:—

If this be a fact how surprising it is That he does not attract the Whig masses! When following Taylor, before he has brayed, Proved themselves the most verdant of Asses.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any information concerning one *Levee Cass*, an unfortunate gentleman, supposed to be in an unhappy state of mind, will be thankfully received by his anxious friends.

In 1840 the Whig party was buried in the meshes into which it involuntarily plunged. Tyler, whose principles were not known, was elected by the Whigs to betray them. But it seems that this party is determined not to profit by experience; for they are advocating the election of a man who insists that he is not a party candidate, and whose principles are less known to the country than were those of Tyler. This was like the man in the ditty that got his eyes scratched out in the briar bush, and took the same means to scratch them in again—thus:—

"There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise, He jumped into a briar bush, And scratched out both his eyes, And when he saw his eyes were out, With all his might and main, He jumped into the briar bush, To scratch them in again."—*Cin. Sig.*

Freemen Arouse! The Fires are Raging.

Friends of Free Soil! Let your hearts rejoice at the rapid progress of your principles. Gloriously are they advancing.—Throughout the whole length and breadth of the North, thousands are daily enlisting under the banner of Free Soil, and buckling on their armor to do battle for their country and their God. The great principles of human liberty are sweeping through the land like a raging wild fire, demolishing in their triumphant march every subterfuge of the Northern recreants, and exposing them to the scorching rebuke of an uprising people, determined to maintain their rights.

Like the Crusade of the Eleventh century, which in its enthusiasm loosened all Europe from its foundations, and hurled it upon Asia, so this crusade against the extension of the accursed system of human slavery is arousing the whole North in its strength, to the defence of the sacred principles of freedom, and causing every patriotic heart to vibrate in unison with the call of Liberty, and every breast to swell with indignation at the attempt made to blight the virgin soil of the far west with the curse of human bondage. The energetic and talented young men of the Free States, born and nourished in freedom, are flocking in crowds to the standard of Free Soil and Free Labor—are rallying under its broad banner and raising their voices against the violation of man's dearest rights. Intelligence from all parts of the North shows how the cause of freedom is bearing down every thing opposed to it.—Roll on the Ball, and let the whole North speak in one voice for freedom at the ballot box next November. Fear not, your cause is just—it must triumph.—*Era*.

What they Think.

The following is from the Charleston Mercury, and shows how the wind blows:

"Our readers will perceive by the intelligence from Washington, that the South has been vanquished. The Wilmot Proviso is incorporated in the Oregon bill, and the poor protection of the Missouri Compromise has been denied by both houses. In the House it was voted down by 121 to 82, every Representative from the North, with the exception of four voting against it. In the Senate the action of the House in rejecting the Missouri Compromise was concurred in by a vote of 29 to 25—every Northern Senator voting with the majority, while Benton of Missouri, Houston of Texas, Spruance of Delaware, played traitors to the interest of the States they represented. The contumely and insult are complete. There is nothing to be added except the submission of the South to the attempted degradation. The Southern States, by the joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives—the unanimous vote of the Northern members, comprising a numerical majority in one House, and the addition of three Southern Senators to the Northern in the other—are pronounced inferiors in the Confederacy. There is no protection in party. Whig and Democrat are alike trustless when the issue is made between the North and the South, and the compromises of the Constitution, and the Missouri Compromise, are spurned alike by Whig and Democrat.

The Taylorites, who cast off all their principles at Philadelphia, are complaining that the Free Soil men have stolen all the first rate "Whig" principles, and adopted them in their platform. A similar achievement was performed in olden times by Prince Valtiger's grand sire—for we read that—

"A painted vest Prince Valtiger had on Which from a naked Pick his grand sire won."—*Boston Republican*.

THE WIND CHANGED.—No intelligent observer of the signs of the times, it seems to us, can have failed to remark the change which has so recently taken place in the political atmosphere. For years the prevailing wind has blown from the South—blasting with its hot sirocco breath every thing lovely and dear to the hearts of freemen. The celebrated Professor Espy—nicknamed "the Storm King"—maintained with a goodly show of logic that by kindling fires in certain places, he could produce a change of the wind, or beautiful showers, whenever human convenience or necessity rendered it desirable. The experiments of the New York "Barnburners" have thus far verified the Professor's theory. The fires they have lighted up on the old watch-towers of liberty, in the Empire State, are producing even greater phenomena in the political sky than the potent "storm king" in the height of his philosophy ever dreamed of. They have almost completely rectified the course of the wind.—"Straws show which way the wind blows," says the old proverb, and we have watched them, for the past few weeks, with a degree of interest we never felt before. We cannot be mistaken. They all tell the same story. *The wind has shifted!* It now blows a stiff, cool breeze from the northwest, and from one end of the continent to the other the people are inhaling new life. They breathe freer and deeper—more quick—stand stronger! The Star Spangled Banner floats more cheerily—and flings out once more its glorious constellation, every star glittering with hope for the oppressed!

We tell the people the wind has changed. Let them look to the WEATHERCOCKS!—*Standard*.

HON. J. M. ROOT.—The Old Hunkers of this gentleman's district appearing disposed to make advantage to Taylor a test of whiggery, Mr. Root, in a letter, thus explicitly defines his position:

"So far as I am concerned, I am ready to do all in my power to relieve all embarrassment which my position occasions them. I can neither vote for Taylor nor Cass; and I feel well assured that if the whigs of our district knew as well as I do what kind of motives and instrumentalities produced the nomination of the former by the Philadelphia Convention, not a score of them would vote for him; but I have no quarrel with any of them.

"It is not for me to say whether I am to be re-nominated or re-elected, nor by whom it shall be done, if done at all. I have neither changed or abandoned any part of the old Whig creed; but I adhere to it, and shall. If a majority of the electors in the district desire me to represent them in Congress, I shall not object; but if they desire another to represent them they can elect him.

"I am for Free Men and Free Land, and hold myself in readiness to defend them whenever they may be assailed. If I shall only by the action of the political parties of our district, be relieved from the duties of a candidate, I may find time to address my fellow citizens on the state of the nation."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Freedom vs. Slavery.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—I am in favor of prohibiting by law the introduction of slavery into territory now free.

LEWIS CASS.—I will veto any law prohibiting slavery in territories now free.

GEN. TAYLOR.—I say nothing on that subject, I keep mum. The Yankees guess I'm for freedom. The slaveholders reckon I'm for Slavery; but as I have myself only 300 slaves, I let them reckon and guess.

THE PEOPLE.—We no go General, you must show your colors. ANTI-SMOKE.

LIBERTY.—The right to carry Slavery into free territory.

EQUALITY.—The three-fifths Slave representation.

FRATERNITY.—Two Hunkers of the old parties damning the Bolters.

A SPECTACLE TO LAUGH AT.—A Cass man and a Taylor man, whose faces as so covered with unbaked bread that they cannot stir a muscle, trying to call each other dough face.

STUPIDITY.—Asking Gen. Taylor for an opinion on politics.—*Akron Platform*.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.—If any one ever had reason to fear his friends more than the crowned heads of Europe do Gen. Cass, it is poor misrepresnted Gen. Taylor. The Whigs insist upon running him for the Presidency, and he insists that he is not the "candidate of the party;" the Whigs insist that "he is pledged," as the Indiana State Journal says, "not to interpose the veto on this question" of slavery extension, when he declares he is not pledged; the Whigs insist that he is a Free Soil man, while the old General tells his brazen foul libelers to look at his own soil—that which he owns, and see for themselves, that it is not FREE Soil. It can't be that he reads the papers, or he would take a military turn on these friends.—*Cin. Signal*.

AN EXQUISITE BULL.—A Mr. Pollard, one of the Baltimore Reformed Drunkards, recently in a speech before a temperance assemblage, made the following unique bull: "Fathers," exclaimed he with the most ardent enthusiasm, "you have children; or if you have not, your daughters may have."

John Van Buren, it is said, was offered a foreign mission if he would cease his opposition to Cass. He replied that he preferred the home missionary service,

FREE SOIL BANNER.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHARLES F. ADAMS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Tippecanoe Co.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Bartholomew Co.

CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
E. DEMING, of Tippecanoe Co.
S. S. HARDING, of Ripley Co.

District Electors.

1st Dist.—NATHAN LITTLE,
2d " JOHN R. CRAVENS, of Jefferson Co.
3d " JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley Co.
4th " GEO. W. JELLEN, of Wayne Co.
5th " OVID BUTLER, of Marion.
6th " MILTON SHORT, of Lawrence Co.
7th " ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.
8th " SAMUEL A. HOFF, of Tippecanoe Co.
9th " JOSEPH L. JERNIGAN, of St. Joseph, Co.
10th " LEWIS BEECHER, of Allen Co.

CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.

2d Dist.—John Brazzelton.
3d " John P. Milliken.
5th " J. H. Jordan.
6th " E. J. Sumner.
7th " ALBION CRANE.
9th " John T. Pettit.
10th " Daniel Worth.

State Central Committee.

1st Dist.—O. SHELMAN.
2d " R. E. STRATTON.
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKEN.
4th " R. VALE.
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY, B. S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES SULLIVAN, PHILIP SPONABLE.
6th " W. JORDAN.
7th " L. JESSE.
8th " J. B. McFARLAND.
9th " R. FABER.

Free Soil Platform.

No more Slave Territory.
No interference with Slavery in States where it now exists.
Cheap Postage for the people.
Retrenchment of the expenses of Government.
Abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries.
The election of all Civil Officers of the Government, so far as practicable, by the people.
Provision by the Government for all such River and Harbor improvements as are required for the safety and convenience of Commerce, with Foreign Nations or among the several States.
Free grant, to actual settlers, of the Public Lands, in limited quantities.
Revenue Tariff sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and pay annual instalments, together with the interest on the National debt.

FREE SOIL MASS MEETINGS.

The public are informed that arrangements are made to hold Free Soil Meetings at the following times and places:—

APPOINTMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

On the 16th at Connorsville, Fayette Co.
On the 18th at Richmond, Wayne Co.
On the 20th at Winchester.
On the 23d at Fort Wayne.
On the 25th at Lima.
On the 27th at South Bend.
On the 29th at Ellettsport.
On the 30th at LaHayette.

APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

On the 3d at Terre Haute.
On the 5th at Princeton.
On the 6th at Evansville.
On the 9th at New Albany.
On the 10th at Jeffersonville.
On the 11th at Madison.
On the 12th at Columbus.
On the 14th at Bloomington.
On the 16th at Greencastle.
On the 18th at Crawfordsville.
On the 19th at Indianapolis.
On the 20th at Lebanon.
On the 21st at Noblesville.
On the 23d at Greenfield.
On the 24th at Knightstown.
On the 25th at Ellettsport.
On the 26th at Shelbyville.
On the 27th at Edinburgh.
On the 28th at Franklin.
On the 30th at Martinsville.
On the 31st at Danville.
On the 1st of November at Indianapolis.

(Speaking to commence, on each day, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.)

All persons, without regard to parties, are invited to attend. The Free Soil Electors, and other gentlemen, will address the public, at the times and places above specified, on the principles of the Free Democracy.

CALVIN FLETCHER,
Chairman of Central Committee.

Friday, September 15, 1848.

The communication from "Candor" will appear next week.

☞ We hope those persons who have prospectuses of ours, and are forming clubs, will send in the names they may have, as we wish to arrange our books.—Will our friends attend to this matter, and use their exertions to forward the names of subscribers as soon as possible.

☞ The junior editor has been called by business to another portion of our State, and will probably be gone some weeks.—He will inform us of the progress of the good cause in the portions of the State that he may visit.

☞ The Free Soil movement is spreading with the most unprecedented rapidity all over the Union. Electoral tickets have been formed in Virginia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Reasons why we support Martin Van Buren.

Some of our friends profess to think it astonishing that we can support Van Buren. "How can you?" they ask as if they really thought it strange. We have heretofore warmly acted with the Whig party, because we believed that its success gave us the surest guarantee that certain measures would be carried out, which we deemed of vital importance to the country. This we assume as the reason which prompts every honest man to sustain any party organization. We have ever held with the mass of Northern men, the non-extension of the evils of slavery, as a cardinal principle of our faith. In 1844 one issue joined between the two great parties was, the annexation of Texas and the consequent extension of slavery. How eloquent were the appeals made to us on that question, by our Whig friends in that memorable campaign. They were with us then. All were fighting for the glorious principle of no more slave territory. We still remain fighting in the same cause. Other questions, that were then made prominent ones, have by the actions of the parties and the different position of our Government, become no longer issues on which to act. There is left however, upon which to take action, the question of the extension of slavery, by the addition of new slave Territories and States. This issue has been forced upon us by the slave power, for the purpose as they declare, of maintaining the balance of power. There is no evading the issue presented, it must and will come.

We believe that it is a question of paramount importance, involving its settlement the perpetuity of our institutions, the permanent prosperity of our whole country, and the destiny for weal or woe of millions of our posterity. When Lewis Cass was nominated by the Baltimore Convention, with his known views of hostility to the true interests of the North, we felt confident of a glorious victory, to be achieved by the Whig party, in favor of freedom and humanity.

We then supposed that the same great principle for which we had contended four years before, would again be given to the world as a portion of our political faith. Nothing but the action of the Philadelphia Convention itself, could have made us believe to the contrary. We confidently believed that the name Whig implied something, and that when we spoke of a man as a Whig, it was equivalent to a declaration that he was guided in his political action by acknowledged principles, foremost among which stood, opposition to extending the area of slavery. We waited for the nomination of the Convention and its action. We heard with astonishment that it had selected as its standard bearer, one who refused to say what his position on this important question was. We saw him supported in that Convention by his Southern friends, who a short time before had positively declared that no man could receive their support but one who they knew was with them in their opposition to the Wilmot Proviso. We knew him to be a man whose position would naturally lead him to be with the South, in interest and feeling; and then, to crown all, when "conscience Whigs," asked as a boon that the Wilmot Proviso might be considered a Whig principle, and Mr. Bingham of Ohio introduced a resolution so declaring it, the Convention, composed of the leading men of that party from all parts of the Union, by their almost unanimous vote in laying that resolution on the table, declared that it was no longer a portion of the political faith of the party they represented. Then indeed we felt that without moving one jot from the position we formerly occupied on this question, there had opened between us and the Whig party a great gulf. If we vote for Taylor, or Cass, we feel that we are striking a blow against freedom and the best interests of the free laboring men of the North; this we cannot, will not, dare not, knowingly do. Elect either of them and that will be considered as a decision of the people in favor of the extension of slavery.

But what is the position of Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Soil party? He stands on this "question of questions," where we have always professed to stand. He openly declares that he is with us—that he is one of us. He stands the avowed champion of Free Soil, and the antagonist of the extension of slavery. If he is elected it will be considered as a decision of the people in favor of Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men. The fiat will then have gone forth, that our territory stands forever the home of Freemen. Why should we not vote for him and assist in making so noble a decision—one so much in harmony with the spirit of our free institutions—so much in unison with the feelings of patriotism and humanity? What matters the objection that we have been before this his violent political enemy! The organization of which he is now the standard bearer, has been formed to meet a crisis. The question is not where has a man stood on other questions, or even on this; but where does he now stand? Is he right now? If he is, shall we professing to be

lovers of our country, hesitate because of former difference? Such conduct would be miserable selfishness—aye, treason! not to party, but to our country. The Democrats have had a candidate thrust upon them by Southern extensionists, because he was a cringing, servile slave to the power which they represented. The Whigs have had a candidate forced upon them, by the same slave power, because that power declared that there "were no traitors in the South," and that he was the embodiment of their views on this question. The Free Soil Democrats have nominated Van Buren, because he is opposed to the extension of slavery, and freely declares himself the advocate of Northern interests. Such, we believe to be the condition of things, as between the parties and their candidates. We have given our views in all frankness, and soberness.—The question at issue is a momentous one. We feel that it may control the future happiness, and decide the destinies of our country. We have come to a decision after careful, and studied investigation.—

We support Van Buren because on this great issue he is the exponent of our views. Because, unlike Cass, he refuses to pull down and destroy the glorious doctrines of the Ordinance of '87, framed by Jefferson, and sanctioned and approved by Washington. Because, unlike Taylor, he is willing openly to say that he is with us and will use his efforts to sustain us, when he asks support at our hands. Because he has uniformly occupied a position against the further extension of slavery.—Because, in a word, we are sure if he is elected all will be safe.

We cannot stand a neutral spectator in the great struggle between the slave power and freedom.

The issue offered presents the same question that now agitates Europe to its centre—that actuated our fathers in their settlement on the rocks of Plymouth, and called their sons to resistance in the Revolution. Resistance to the extension of oppression is the issue made, and calls upon every man to stand up in its defence, regardless of party machinery, and former organizations. We feel it the duty of every patriot to take a part, an active part, in the contest, and feeling this, we dare to assist with our might, the interests and rights of free labor—to be called bolters and disorganizers—to receive the denunciations of corrupt party presses, and the anathemas of vile party demagogues. In short, knowing that we are right, we dare follow the dictates of our convictions.

Defrees' Considerations for Free Soilers.

[CONTINUED.]

8th consideration.

That the Whig party, as shown by their representatives in Congress upon the organizing of Oregon, stand by the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, as applied to our newly acquired territories, while the Democratic party, in their Baltimore platform, stand opposed to it, and have put forward a candidate who says, "that Congress has no constitutional right to pass any law prohibiting slavery, and consequently, stands before the country pledged to veto it, if passed; while the Whig candidate is virtually pledged to carry out the popular will, as expressed through Congress, upon this as well as upon all other questions of "domestic policy."

The first assertion, relative to our Congress, is not true, either in letter or spirit. The vote in the Senate was 29 for the passage, and 25 against it—every Southern Whig but one, Mr. Spruance, of Delaware, voting against its passage, while two Southern Democrats voted in its favor, viz: Benton and Houston. So much for the position of parties in Congress.

The truth is, that in Congress, as in other places, this is not an issue between the old parties, but between the North and South.

The latter part of the consideration states that the Whig candidate is virtually pledged to carry out the popular will on the question of slavery extension.—Hand us the pledge, friend Defrees. That is the assertion of the Indiana Journal. We give, as rebutting testimony, the assertion of the Natchez Courier, a Whig paper, published almost in Gen. Taylor's neighborhood. That paper, speaking of the charge, such as Defrees makes, that Gen. Taylor would sign a Wilmot Proviso Bill, says:

"This monstrous assertion—so entirely at war with the character of the man and the tenor of his whole life—could only have been made by political leaders when in the LAST STAGES OF DESPERATION—when they saw that everlasting political rot and ruin was approaching them as fast as the course of time would permit."

In another place, it calls those Taylor Whig orators, who thus misrepresent his position, by pretending he would not sign the Wilmot Proviso, "political impostors whose TRADE consists of DISTORTION and PERVERSION."

Which will you believe—the Journal or the Courier? Gen. Taylor's nearest friends and supporters charge Defrees with DISTORTION and PERVERSION. We believe they ought to be and are, best acquainted with his position. At least there must be some doubt in relation to the matter, when they so furiously quarrel over it among themselves.

But we refer our readers to another column for a further consideration of the matter, over the signature of "Penn," and go to the following consideration:

9th. That we cannot, looking to the organization and strength of the Whig and Democratic parties, shake the conviction from our minds that either the one or the other must succeed, and when successful, that the issues above enumerated will be the governing policy of the dominant party according as we find them arranged at the present moment.

We have no such convictions to shake

off, for, as we look to the organization of the old parties, we find them altogether out of "fix," and their strength waning every day before the attacks of a new and vigorous party. But even supposing it true, that one of the old parties must succeed, what do we gain, so far as the great question is concerned, by the success of either? We say, nothing.—We may have some individual preferences gratified, but they amount to a small item compared to the great object we have in view. The Southern wings of each party think and say one thing—the Northern another, on this question. Can we expect anything of a party thus divided in itself on this question? Each man can answer for himself.

The 10th consideration, among other things, makes many charges against the former conduct of Martin Van Buren—some of them true, others false. We care little about his former positions; it is sufficient for us to know that he is right now. This we do know. Can the Journal say as much for Gen. Taylor, without having the lie hurled at him, not by us, but by his Southern brethren of the Whig party?

Prophecy and Consistency.

On the appearance of Gen. Taylor's letter to the Richmond Republican, the following appeared in the Indiana State Journal. We give it entire, so that we may not be accused of garbling extracts:

"GEN. TAYLOR AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—A letter from Gen. Taylor, published in to-day's paper, settles beyond controversy, that he intends being a candidate for the Presidency, independent of the nomination by either party. This determination on his part precludes the possibility of his nomination by the Whig Convention. The Whigs cannot nominate any man who declares he will not submit to its decisions. They will select some one who will not only accept the nomination, but pledge himself to become the exponent of their principles. Any other course would result in the dissolution of the party, and no true Whig can desire such a consummation."

John was evidently mistaken in relation to the choice of the convention, and shows that he was not up to snuff—that he did not understand the material of which that meeting was composed.

He reasoned as an honest man who had been fighting for principles, and until he was better instructed at Philadelphia, really thought, deluded man, that the party had principles, and that it was necessary to have a man in the executive chair, to assist in carrying out measures growing out of those principles. We find no fault with him for being thus deceived; we were in the same category ed-zack-ly. It was very natural, very. But then his last prediction certainly emanated from the true spirit of Prophecy. Never did even the God-like Daniel predict with more certainty the result of certain measures.—Strange that a man with foresight sufficient to see all this, should come home from that convention and tell us that what he then said was nothing but the dream of a dis-temperéd imagination, and that he really is against a man making known his position, or pledging himself to any party or party measures. And stranger still that such an one should denounce as traitors, men who pursue precisely the same course that his unbiased judgment last May told him would be pursued by every true whig.

This much we mean, not as anything personal, but as illustrating the course of the mass of the whig party, who in this, acted with their organ. But the Journal says now, how inconsistent you Free Soil men are. This is the unkindest cut of all. Just think of it. In the first part of the year 1848, John D. Defrees was a Taylor man on the score of availability. In April, a McLean man, and a denouncer of Taylor from principle, and now a Taylor man again, for what? Money. He preaches consistency! Verily, we shall soon expect to see a patent sermon from the Devil on the sinfulness of lying.

In a political meeting at Hampton, Virginia, a few weeks since, where Henry A. Wise, (for Cass,) and Joseph Segar, a leading Taylor orator, spoke in a discussion Mr. Segar said, as reported in the Richmond Republican:

"Gen. Taylor took the true view of the veto power, as an abrogation—would not veto bills relating to the currency, fiscal operations, the tariff, and internal improvements, because, like Madison, in regard to the bank, he regarded those questions as settled, constitutionally speaking, by repeated ad-justment and long acquiescence. But in cases of palpably unconstitutional and hasty legislation, he WOULD exercise the VETO, and under this reservation, he might be safely relied on to VETO any bill containing the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso."

This is the position assumed for Gen. Taylor by his authoritative exponents in the slave holding States. Should they do so Defrees?

☞ Some of the Cass exchanges assert that Gen. Taylor has laid down a solitary principle. What a slander! Don't he say in his McConkey letter—"I have laid it down as a principle, not to give my opinions or prejudice in any way the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do were I elected to the Presidency of the United States."

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—Asking a Whig to vote for Martin Van Buren.—Journal.

THE HEIGHT OF HYPOCRISY.—Defrees voting for Gen. Taylor, and telling the people that he is a Northern Free Soil man!

☞ The Pittsburg Morning Chronicle has run up the Free Soil flag.

Fusses in the Taylor Camp—Albany and Charleston Meetings.

Within the past few days numbers of the Ultra Whigs have been much and frequently excited, at the course of their not ultra Whig candidate. First comes a letter from Gen. Taylor containing the remarkable declaration, that he would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, if tendered on the same terms as was the Philadelphia nomination. This was at first declared to be a roorback, got up for the purpose of injuring the Hunker candidate, and positive statements were made that we would see it. We published the letter, and kept dark to see the "chute" our Taylor friends would take. At last it was admitted to be true, and Gen. Taylor was lauded for his extended patriotism, in being willing to receive the votes of all parties, and declaring himself bound to the opinions of none. They had gulped down all their wrath and swallowed the pill, declaring that it was sweet. We would like to have seen their faces in private when they were doing it. But the matter was settled, and serenity once more restored to their countenances; when suddenly their restless disturber, Old Rough and Ready, again aroused them by accepting the nomination of a South Carolina Slavery convention, held on the 20th of July in Charleston, which put him on the track, and the Northern man Fillmore off the track, substituting Butler in his place, for the purpose of making the strongest possible team to pull against the Free Soil notions of the North.

This meeting, as giving some indications of southern feeling, is of importance to every Northern voter, and we give a brief review of the facts as they took place, and the consequences of their action on the the Whig party as have already been developed.

It appears that a large number of the South Carolina Democracy became convinced that Cass on the slavery question was a little doubtful, and got up a meeting of consultation relative to the matter.

After their organization, an address was offered, assuming that a union of the south for the sake of the south was necessary—that Cass could not be trusted—that there was danger, from the fact of his being a northern man, of his betraying them notwithstanding his present position in their favor. It then speaks of Gen. Taylor as one identified with them in interest; we know, says the address,

That in this great paramount and leading question of the rights of the South, HE IS OF US, HE IS WITH US, HE IS FOR US.

Resolutions were then adopted, the first of which declared their dissatisfaction with the nomination of Cass. The second denounced his non-interference doctrine.—The third declared that the question of the extension of slavery into the territories was paramount to all questions, that the struggle was at hand, and that with Gen. Taylor as a leader, it could be best met and maintained. The fourth nominated Gen. Taylor, as a candidate, irrespective of Parties. The fifth denies that the democracy are bound to support the Baltimore nomination. The sixth pledges the convention to heartily support Gen. Wm. O. Butler for Vice President.

Mr. Bull Pringle, the Chairman of the meeting, wrote to Gen. Taylor enclosing a paper containing the address and resolutions, and in his letter refers him to them to explain the views of the meeting.

Gen. Taylor replies, and expresses his "profound gratitude" and "heartfelt thanks" for the honor done him, and then says,

I beg to assure my friends, in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been nominated, I shall be my unceasing effort in the discharge of its responsible duties, to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

What is meant in this last singular declaration, we think it squints pretty strongly towards saying: I will try to give satisfaction to my South Carolina friends; at all events, the whole proceedings say, I would just as soon destroy the whole Whig party as not, so that I can secure my election. I am perfectly willing to sacrifice Fillmore on the altar of slavery, and the interests of the Whig party on the altar of Gen. Taylor's ambition. Many of our Taylor friends seemed to think this perfectly right; they had surrendered to their slave power nominee, and were willing to take, with smiling servility, any stripes or kicks that he might see proper to bestow. Some, 'tis true, have been set to thinking, and are about "doing works meet for repentance," by genteelly crawling out of their position as Taylor men. The news was not, however, received in all parts of the Union so quietly.

ALBANY MEETING.

When the news reached Albany, it produced great excitement, and an immense meeting was immediately held in the Capitol. The following is a report of their proceedings, given in the Herald:

"Judge Parmelee was called to the chair, and proceeded to state the particulars of the 'emergency,' which had called them together. He took the ground that Gen. Taylor's acceptance of the whig nomination, was a virtual pledge to support the entire ticket—at least, not to countenance any movement in hostility to any part of it—that his Charleston letter, which he read, was a violation of this pledge and a repudiation of Millard Fillmore.

"The letter was greeted with a storm of hisses. Aid. Haswell was called to the stand. After referring to the chill which had been sent through the whig party of the State by the nomination of Taylor, and the reluctance with which it had come into his support, he proceeded:

"But what had this new encounter? We found the whig candidate for the Presidency repudiating, in effect, the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency! We found Gen. Taylor, after accepting a nomination which embraced our own Fillmore as well as himself, now formally accepting, and with profound pleasure, the nomination of a democratic convention for the Presidency, and that convention dropping his co-nominee for the Vice Presidency, and substituting Gen. Butler, the democratic candidate! That was a thing he could not stand. [Loud cheering.] He could, under some circumstances, stand quietly and allow himself to be gressed all over, but he could not stand and have it rubbed in. [Renewed cheering and laughter.]—He did not hesitate to avow, that under these circumstances, he felt under no obligations, as a whig to sustain Gen. Taylor—and that he would not vote for him. [Loud and general cries of 'No! No! No!']"

"He said he should rejoice in seeing a full-blooded whig started, whom they could support with ardor. It had been suggested to adjourn over to an early day, but he was in favor of immediate action.

"Mr. Benedict, one of the Secretaries, here came forward, and addressed his fellow whigs, said he was not a catholic and rarely came to the convention. It was well known that he had been from the first, an ardent Taylor man, and an advocate of his nomination by the whig convention. It was well known that he had thus far adhered to him without wavering and with a strong desire to see him elected to the Presidency. But he confessed that the letter of Gen. Taylor to the Charleston meeting, which had been read here by the Chairman, together with the proceedings of the Charleston meeting, had staggered him, and that he was free to say that it had gone far to lead him to the conclusion that he had heretofore been wrong. He had believed that the General would in good faith, support the whig ticket, and the whole whig ticket. The letter to the Charleston meeting—a meeting of democrats—impliedly at least, a repudiation of half the whig ticket and the repudiation of the other half. He repeated, had left him no choice as to his future course. If that letter was genuine, and he was reluctantly compelled to believe it to be so—he should be the last man to vote for Gen. Taylor."

He was in favor, however, of deliberate action, and moved the appointment of a committee to report on Monday evening following. The motion was carried.

Judge Carpenter, of Saratoga county, was now called for, among others, and came forward. He said he was among those who were inclined to support Gen. Taylor, notwithstanding his numerous no-party avowals, prior to his nomination by the whigs. He adhered to the General because the whigs were assured by the Evening Journal that he was a good whig—that he would accept as a whig—and that his letter to Gov. Morehead, would be all that the whigs could desire. He waited long to hear from Gen. Taylor in expectation of hearing something good. He confessed that when the letter of acceptance came, it was not what he expected, nor was it satisfactory.—Still he held on to Taylor, and was disposed to support him, notwithstanding his letter written since, and published, left him in an equivocal position as a whig. But the last letter to the Charleston meeting, which it had been so well advertised, tenanted the support of half the whig ticket only at the South—coming from the nominee of the same whig party that had placed the whole ticket in nomination—he confessed had cured him.—[Laughter and applause.] He could no longer follow after strange gods. [Renewed cheering and applause.] If this Charleston letter was not sufficient to convert the editor of the Evening Journal and the whole whig party that in nominating Gen. Taylor, the whigs had mistaken on their man, nothing, he was sure, could ever hereafter convince them of that fact. He was understood to say that his first impulse, on hearing this letter read, was to put at once upon the course the man, and the only man, upon whom the whole whig party would rally. It was unnecessary for him to say that he meant Henry Clay. [A storm of applause greeted this sentiment.] But perhaps time had better be taken for deliberation, before taking any such action, and for himself he acquiesced in the determination of the meeting.

"Hon. John A. Collier, one of the delegates for the State at large, to the Philadelphia convention, and its President pro tem, then spoke:—

"Among other things he said:—
"It was well known that he had been a Clay man all through from the beginning, and that he had sustained him as the clear preference of the State at Philadelphia, and only came in to the support of Gen. Taylor under the decision of the majority, to which he felt bound to submit. He had acquiesced in that decision, though disappointed in the result, and had been disposed to overlook circumstances that had transpired since, not entirely coming up to the expectations of the whigs in regard to Gen. Taylor's position. He had swallowed a great many things from Gen. Taylor, without making any very wry faces—but this Charleston letter, he was not prepared to swallow, at least to-night." [Laughter and applause.]

"He was in favor of deliberation, and thought it would be best to leave the matter in the hands of the State convention about to assemble, through whose instrumentality alone, could any thing like concert of action be attained."

"The Chair here announced the committee on resolutions, as follows: John A. Collier, Samuel Stevens, H. B. Haswell, H. G. Wheaton, William Greene, H. A. Williams, Franklin Townsend, and Chas. S. Olmstead.
And the meeting adjourned."

Here is a beautiful position in which the great Whig party finds itself placed—the party always claiming to be the party of "principles not men"—always declaring that locofocoism in power was a curse to the country—always asserting that in order to preserve the purity of the nation's politics, we must elect men who will sustain Whig measures; this great party sticks to its nomination after Old Rough & Ready tells them, by his actions, that he is just as ready to elevate an ultra Democrat to the Vice Presidency as a known Whig—that he has no choice between the two parties—will be the candidate of one as soon as the other, and when besides all this, they have no assurance that he is with the North on the question of the extension of the area of slavery. Truly the glory of Israel is departed! The mighty ones are fallen!

WHAT IS TO BE THE EFFECT OF ALL THIS?

We say the effect will be to give thousands of votes to the Free Soil candidate. The men who have openly repudiated Taylor, will vote, many of them, for Van Buren, because they are good Free Soil men, and they know, that on this question, he is right, even if he differs with them on some minor matters. The feelings which aroused the men of Albany, has a response in the breasts of numbers all over the North. In Boston, a strong kindred feeling has already manifested itself, and such feelings throughout the Free States will strengthen the Free Soil ticket. Vacillation and weakness mark the action of both the old parties. The South, with Carolina and John C. Calhoun at their head, have not yet determined upon the course they shall steer. If they shall sup-

port Taylor, we know for what reason it will be done. There will be evolution after evolution between this and November, and we will have to record the effect of the distrust and dissatisfaction that now prevails in the Old Hunker ranks. We think the tendencies are all in favor of the Free Soil party. They are united, active, and well satisfied; they have nothing to do but push their principles, while the other parties are engaged in bolstering up the mis-steps of their candidates. Here they have a decided advantage, and we have no doubt but it will be shown on the 7th of November next.

Has Henry Clay ever before been known to sit calmly, quietly at home, an unconcerned spectator of a Presidential battle? The old man has a pen as well as a tongue; if he is not dissatisfied, why don't he use it for the General? If Taylor's a Whig after his own heart, why don't he lend him his support and influence? There's something ominous in his silence; it is, indeed, almost as expressive as his published declaration. *Straws tell which way the wind blows.*

We understand that many of the old fashioned Democrats, in different parts of the State, are going for their first love, Martin Van Buren. We thank Defrees for the above. It is a fair admission that the old fashioned Democrats are more honest than himself and his Old Hunker clique. They abandon their regular nominee, Gen. Cass, for the sake of the Wilmot Proviso; while he and his, clinging to the skirts of Gen Taylor, stand by and calmly see the North go down before the aggressive tread of the South.

In reply I have to say, that I am not a party candidate. Extract from Gen. Taylor's letter to Lip-pard. Time after time we have declared the Whig party dissolved; yet neighbor Defrees would never believe us. Wonder if he'll believe Gen. Taylor now? Not a party candidate, eh? Spoils and plunder! what a contemptible farce he must think the Philadelphia Convention was!

We met an Old Hunker Whig the other day, who forced us into a street argument. We asked him for a catalogue of his principles. He scratched his head, thought a moment, and then replied with a triumphant smile—"Principles! Oh! we've plenty of them, sir; there's the principle of Independence!" Of course we forgot the injunction of Lawrence, and gave up the ship!

FREE DEMOCRAT.—We have received the first number of a spirited paper bearing this appellation, published in South Bend, Ind. It sports the banner of Free Soil, and advocates the election of Van Buren and Adams. It will do good work in the Northern portion of our State. Our friends must see to it that it is supported.

"The Cassites of Toledo recently attempted to get up a meeting by heading a handbill 'Cass, Butler, Weller and Free Soil!'"

Whew? We should think equally well of the sanity of a man who would huzza for Belzebub, Satan and Christianity!

LAUGHABLE.—To hear John D. Defrees talk about exposing falsehood. If he wants a big one to handle, we advise him to expose himself.

The Journal calls Gen. Taylor the people's candidate. How can this be when the people are all either Taylorites, Democrats, or Free Soil men, and the old Hero swears he won't be the candidate of any of them?

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Mr. Webster "has avowed himself fully, unequivocally in favor of Taylor and Fillmore." Wonder if he won't soon come out in favor of Taylor and Butler?

It is said Maj. Heiss, late of the Union, is a free soil man. Is it so, Chapman?

FOREIGN NEWS.

All seems to be quiet in Republican France, but in the monarchial portions of Europe all is consternation and discontent. No sooner is rebellion comparatively suppressed in unfortunate Ireland, than English Chartism shows itself by increased action.

Desperate conflicts between armed police and Chartist clubs show that an English soldiery will have work to do nearer home as well as in Ireland.

The potato disease has again made its appearance to an extent unprecedented. Luxuriant fields of growing vines are withered and blackened within a single revolution of the earth on its axis. The only hope of sustenance for oppressed poverty is destroyed in a few hours. He who writes the history of Great Britain from 1845 to 1849, will be compelled to attribute much of what takes place to the destruction of the potato. The potato disease is considered an enemy, but it may yet be recorded in history as a means used by Providence to revolutionize Great Britain, and produce upon the ruins of monarchy a better and happier state of Society.

The opinion of the best informed respecting the condition of Ireland, her power to obtain her independence, and alleviate the miseries of her people, is that she can only succeed after the power of the British government is transferred to the mass of her people. England must

be revolutionized before Ireland can regain her lost liberties. So we regard it. That this revolution may speedily take place, and with as little loss of blood as may be compatible with the end sought to be obtained, is our most earnest hope.—N. Y. Globe.

ENGLAND.

Wilmer & Smith's Times state that the Chartists had broken out into violence in their proceedings, in various parts of England, and that at Manchester, and the districts around, considerable excitement had existed for some time past, and the clubs were unusually active.

Mobs had paraded, armed with pikes and guns, and it was believed that some scheme had been concocted with the disaffected in other parts of the kingdom to get up some revolutionary movement.

A policeman had been murdered at Ashton, and the military had to be called out to disperse the rioters.

A large number of Chartists had been brought before the London magistrates charged with having committed illegal acts; and, on examination, it was discovered that a project was about to be carried out for firing London in four different places. The prisoners had been remanded for a fortnight.

The Manchester magistrates had made an effort to suppress club organizations, by arresting 14 of the chief club leaders in the city, and had seized all their papers. In Hyde, Dukinfield, and Oldham, the Chartists had paraded in considerable numbers through the streets, armed with pikes and guns, but were dispersed on the appearance of the military.

Liverpool had remained quiet to the last date.

In London, secret information had been given the Government that the Chartists intended attacking some public buildings. To defeat this design strong bodies of Police had been stationed in various parts of the city, which captured 14 members of a Chartist club in Blackfriars. On being searched pikes, daggers, loaded pistols, and swords, with a plentiful supply of ammunition, were discovered.

Some Chartists at Westminster, intending to march to the assistance of their friends, were captured.

It is said that Government had full information of all designs of the parties, and had taken the most efficient steps to defeat them.

IRELAND.

The most interesting news from Ireland, is the arrest of Megher, with O'Donohoe, Maurice and Seyne, who have been taken to Dublin. Smith O'Brien has also been arrested, and he, with Megher, have been committed for high treason; the others for aiding, assisting, and concealing proclaimed traitors. It is thought that the Special Commission for their trial will not be issued before the second week of September. Several other arrests have been made.

The Dublin Evening Post says "that the British Government has full information of all the vessels sent by the American sympathisers to Ireland, with all the names of the persons on board, the nature of the freight, &c. All these vessels and men will be taken if they approach the Irish coast."

The jury disagreed on the trial of R. O'Dogherty, and were dismissed, but in a few days after he was again put on the dock to stand a new trial.

Martin of the "Felon" has been condemned, but recommended to mercy.

Numerous outrages have been committed in various parts of the country.

The potato crop looks bad, as nearly all the fields are affected with the rot.

A Paris paper states that O'Gorman had escaped to France, and had landed at Havre.

FRANCE.

The Reforme states that the distress among the operative class is becoming every day more intense. Disturbances have taken place in Avignon. It was reported at Paris that Cavagnac intended to interfere with the action of the Austrian Government towards Italy.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.—REPORTED REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA! Boston, Sept. 8th, 1848.

The latest foreign papers contain a report of a rumored revolution in Russia.

Advices from Breslau state that it broke out simultaneously in Petersburg and Warsaw.

This statement was confirmed by travelers.

The Emperor fled to Constandt, and a provisional government was established in Petersburg.

The Cholera was raging horribly in Austria.

The ship Ocean monarch, from Liverpool to Boston, was destroyed by fire 8 miles from Great-arms-head. She had on board 398 persons, of whom 150 perished.

In speaking of the present aspect of political affairs the Atlas says, "We ask ourselves, where are we?" A question well put: where are you? It is hoped that the Atlas will find its whereabouts before voting next November. The question of the campaign is too important to be voted upon blindly.—Cin. Signal.

The Atlas says it would like to have every Whig know what he is doing before he votes for Van Buren. Can the Atlas tell what the Whigs will be doing in voting for Gen. Taylor? It is not known how he stands on the issue of the day unless we judge from his practice which says he is against Free Territory.—Cin. Signal.

For the Banner.

Let no man be deceived.

The most untiring efforts are made by politicians to deceive the people as to the opinions of their candidates, and their policy if elected. Among the attempts at deception, no one is more unfounded in reality, more base in design, nor more fatal in its results, if successful, than the

assertion that "Gen. Taylor is pledged not to veto the Wilmot Proviso." That this assertion is untrue, can be easily proved.

The "Allison letter" is the only testimony of any weight brought to prove the proposition.

We ask every voter to read that letter and see upon what a narrow basis such an opinion is founded. It will be seen that Gen. Taylor considers the "veto power a highly conservative power," "not to be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste or want of consideration by Congress." He says also "the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed when questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people." He then enumerates certain subjects upon which the action of Congress should be opposed by the Executive, viz: "the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors."

Let every one read the whole letter, and they will see the subject of slavery is not mentioned at all.

He does speak of several questions with which the President should not interfere, but the subject of slavery is not included.

If Gen. Taylor had intended to express his opinion of the Wilmot Proviso principle, why did he not include it with the other domestic questions which he mentioned, as the tariff, currency, &c.

Is it not a necessary inference from the whole letter, either that Gen. Taylor did not think of the question of slavery when he wrote that letter, or that he did not intend to express any opinion upon, or take any pledge on the subject. May we not with great reason fear, from the fact of his excepting the slavery topic from the list of subjects enumerated, that he has especially reserved this question for his unpledged consideration and action.

This is the celebrated "Allison letter," to which the friends of Taylor refer to prove their assertions. On the slavery question Gen. Taylor gives no opinion or pledge. If Congress should pass a revenue or protective tariff, he pledges himself to approve it: if they should pass a Bank or a Sub-treasury bill, he is equally pledged to approve: so also in respect to Internal Improvements. But on the Wilmot Proviso question he is free, unpledged either to object or approve. If he thinks the measure constitutional, he would possibly sign it. If he thinks it unconstitutional, he would undoubtedly veto it. He says the veto is a "high conservative power," and if in his opinion necessary to preserve the constitution from violation, and to maintain the rights and interests of the South, he would not hesitate to exercise it; and where is his pledge not to do so.

Gen. Taylor is a Southern man and a slaveholder, attached to Southern institutions, and imbued with Southern feelings: his opinions fixed by his birth and education, by his companionship, and every association. Attached to such interests, and surrounded by such influences, is it reasonable to suppose that he differs in opinion and feeling from those who surround him? Where is the evidence that he does?

Now what are the opinions of the South on the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Read the speeches of Southern men, both Whigs and Democrats. Look at the votes of Southern Whigs and Democrats. What say the friends of Gen. Taylor in the South? They confidently expect him to veto the Wilmot Proviso.

But it is unnecessary to say more.

Let every man candidly examine the subject, and determine whether as a true friend to Free Soil he is willing to trust its interests in the hands of Zachary Taylor.

PENN.

For the Banner.

STILESVILLE, Hendricks Co., Sept. 4th, 1848.

To the Editors of the Free Soil Banner:

DEAR SIR:—Instead of attending the great Taylor glorification at Fort Harrison, I find myself compelled, from the force of circumstances, to remain at home. My "barn" has caught fire. The first discovery I made of it was in June last. But since the great Buffalo Convention, the flame has increased so as to be seen and talked of in the neighborhood, and many of my neighbors, some out of curiosity, and some out of real concern for me, have visited me on the occasion, not mistaking any danger to themselves. But since that, many of their barns have become affected in the same way; and while I write, many of the very best barns in the neighborhood are enveloped in flames. There seems something very mysterious in this affair. It would seem that there is some invisible agent that attaches itself in some way to the persons or minds of those who advance too near those burning buildings, and by this means the contagion continues to spread. Others imagine that it exists, like electricity, in the atmosphere.

One sage neighbor of mine, who is always curious to trace effects to their re-

most causes, says that it first originated at the great convocations of Baltimore and Philadelphia; that the Priests who officiated at those Convocations, offered strange fire on the altars of Liberty; and that the effect, instantly, by means, perhaps, of the telegraphic wires, spread through the whole land, and the atmosphere has become affected so as to produce, even at this distance, this strange phenomena. I think this the most probable, from the fact, that, so far as I have observed, it seems to affect all men, of all parties alike.

There is one thing, however, which seems to console me in this strange affair. I find the wheat in the barn not only uninjured, but in the highest state of preservation; though a vivid light is produced, the building, like the bush of old, remains unconsumed; all seems quiet about the premises, except that the old rats begin to make a mighty scurrying, and, I hope, will be forced to leave.

Whether this state of things is to continue, or whether the damp of November shall cause it, as Judge Wick said of the Mexican war, to "fizzle out," remains to be seen.

Your paper made its first appearance here last evening. We made a club of twenty subscribers, and forward the money with this communication, as an earnest of what this county intends to do, at the coming November, in the glorious cause of Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Soil, and Free men.

For the Banner.

No Compromise.

It is important to know the necessary result of a compromise with slavery before assenting to such a settlement of the question.

A compromise establishing the Missouri or any other line, not only extends the evils of slavery south of that line, but in all territory which may be obtained hereafter from Mexico.

It is the opinion of many far-seeing men of all parties, judging from history in respect to the migration of races, that further additions of territory from Mexico must inevitably be made.

Already we read of the proposed Republic of Sierra Madre, which if organized will seek admission into the Union. But whether this particular project succeeds or not, it is not unlikely that by a gradual process of colonization and annexation, other portions of Mexico will eventually be added to this confederacy. If this be so, what a strong additional argument have we against any compromise. Let us check the evil now! Let us now establish a precedent which shall forever settle the question.

Moreover those of us who are opposed to any further extension of territory, could not devise a better course of policy than the establishment of the "Free Soil" principle. Our slaveholding brethren themselves would then adopt our views of justice and expediency.

MARRIED.—By William Sullivan, Esq., on the 12th of Sept. 1848, Mr. Jesse Van Blaricum to Miss Mary Jones, all of the City of Indianapolis.

ALMANAC! ALMANAC! ALMANAC!—DR. D. JAYNE would hereby inform the public that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac called

Jayne's Medical Almanac, AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy, and for five different latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the U. States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the nearest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, and are, in every way, of all, and of that kind, too, which cannot be found in books.

HIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and makes them welcome visitors in every household. Every family should possess at least one of these Almanacs. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least Two Millions, and in order that every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites

to forward their orders to him as early as possible and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited at the same time, to send a copy of their "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanacs should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here.

Orders (post-paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention. GET FAMILIES AND OFFICES TO SEND A COPY OF THEIR "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

And all who are Agents for the sale of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

DENTISTRY.

P. G. C. HUNT offers his professional services to the community, in all the branches of the profession, where the public can rely on having whole or partial sets of teeth inserted, or having in Dentistry satisfactorily performed.

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending P. G. C. Hunt to the patronage of the community, considering him well skilled in the science of Dentistry, as we have known him to have been under the instruction of his brother, D. P. Hunt, (deceased), for a long time, and from our personal inspection of his work, we believe he will render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

CHARLES PARRY, M. D. J. L. MOTHERHEAD, M. D. Indianapolis, Sept. 1848.

DAVID CRAIGHEAD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Putty, White Lead, &c., Indianapolis, Indiana.

N. B.—Particular attention given to filling prescriptions, and compounding medicines.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS. JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a full assortment of Bellows, English Anvils, Solid Box and Common Vices, Screw Plates, Sledges, and Hammers, &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. JUST received, an extensive assortment of hardware and Cutlery, expressly selected for this market. The undersigned have also the agency for the sale of Medaris and Martin's celebrated patent

PLATFORM SCALES, Weighing from 600 to 20,000 lbs., all of which are warranted correct. They are expected daily, and will be sold at factory prices, freight added. Persons in want of any of the above are respectfully requested to call and examine them, and our prices, TERMS—Cash or approved produce.

KELLOGG & DAVIDSON, Sign of the Big Padlock.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITORS

William B. Greer and Lewis Wallace.

The first No. of the Banner will be issued on Friday, August 25th, 1848, and will be published regularly every week, until the 25th of November. It will be printed on an Imperial sheet, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:—

One copy - - - \$0 50
10 copies to one address - - - 4 00
20 copies " - - - 7 00

The object of the paper is to disseminate and advocate the doctrines set forth in the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention, and to aid in doing all that can be done during the campaign towards electing

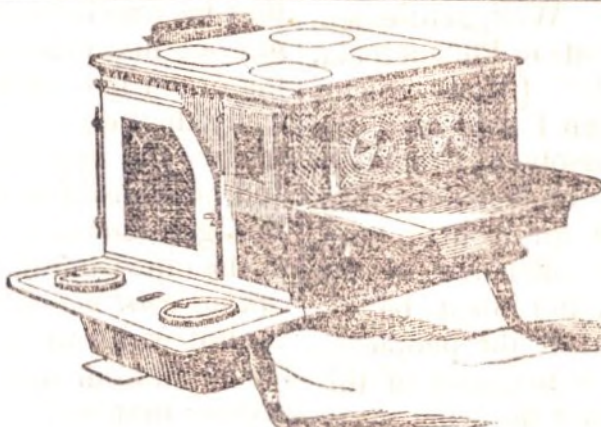
its candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. In a word it is our object to make a Free Soil paper, such as the campaign demands, and to make it such, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains or exertions.

To make it what we wish, and to do the good we hope for, it must have a large list of subscribers. Every man in the State, who has the good of the Free Soil movement at heart, should send us a few names.

N. B. No paper will be sent without the money. \$27 Address, post paid, W. B. GREER.

Five thousand names should be sent in, and that many can, and will be obtained, if the friends of Free Soil make proper efforts.

| NAMES. | RESIDENCES. | NO. COPIES. |
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COMBINATION AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVES.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving a good supply of the celebrated and much admired Combination Stove, and do most cordially return their thanks to the public for their liberal patronage.

During the time we have been selling the Combination Stove, we have witnessed, with unfeigned satisfaction, the high estimation in which they are held by our good citizens in this and the adjoining counties who have them in use, to whom we would most respectfully refer for further information.

MARION COUNTY.—Sam'l Hanna, Treas. of State; Ben Coates, Wm Quarles, Esq., J. H. Barty, Rev F C Holladay, T. Whitehill, Wm Royl, Amos Miller, Edward McGuyre, Danl Ray, A. A. Loudon, Danl Persel, Bazil Brown, Philip Mitzgar, Mrs E Goldsbury, A. Bowen, J. F. Mayer, Lorenzo Vanease, Mrs Hagerhouse, Joseph Carson, D S Ward, John Kise, S Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Dry, John W Hamilton, Auditor; James Rossier, Danl Ringer, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848.

P. R. L. SMITH, V. C. HANNA.

SMITH & HANNA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, ALSO IRON, NAILS AND CASTINGS, AND A GENERAL STOCK OF Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

THEY purchase all sorts of Produce, and pay cash and Goods therefor. They offer their goods for sale at the lowest market rates for ready pay. Store opposite Branch Bank, Indianapolis.

DEPOT HOUSE. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

THE undersigned having taken the above house for a term of years, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. The above house, which has been recently built by R. B. Duncan, of the City of Indianapolis, is situated in said City, a few rods east of the Depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, upon one of the most beautiful and healthy sites in the City, is a large and commodious

THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, With a porch at each story, extending the entire length of the building, upon which a door opens from each room. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the entire house is well protected from the sun by shade trees.

BAGGAGE WILL BE TAKEN TO AND FROM THE DEPOT, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR CHARGE TO THE OWNER.

It is the intention of the undersigned to keep his table as well furnished, and his beds as comfortable, style and condition as that of any house in the City, and he promises that every effort on his part will be exerted to render his house as comfortable for travellers and City boarders, as any in the City, and that his prices will be reasonable. There is connected with this establishment,

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STABLES, Where horses will be taken care of in the best possible manner. Persons wishing to take passage in stages, will at all times be accommodated without trouble.

Travellers by Railroad, can have one-half hour's more rest in the morning at this house, than any in the city.

Bills 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in the city. BANNER LAWHEAD

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4, 1848.

J. H. McELERNAN, JESSE JONES.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership in a window sash business, would respectfully inform the public, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Cotton Yarns, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

In addition to cash, they will take all kinds of country produce and marketing in exchange for their goods. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to give them a call, as they will sell as low as any other establishment in town.

McKERNAN & JONES. Three doors west of Browning's Hotel.

PLATFORM SCALES. WE are now prepared to supply our friends, both in the city and country, with a superior and warranted article of Platform scales, suitable for weighing whole, merchandise, &c., at Cincinnati prices, expense added, at the Sign of the Big Padlock.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

WHITE PINE SASH. WE are now receiving our Fall supply of Pine in Window Sash, of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 12 by 16, which we will sell from 5 to 6 cents a light, at the sign of the Big Padlock.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a full supply of Wm. Rowland's celebrated Mill and Cross Cut Saws, of all sizes, warranted to be good. Also, a few of Hoe's Cast Steel Mill Saws, from New York. Panned and Hand Saws, from \$1 to \$2.75. Wood Saws and Hand Saws, from \$1 to \$2.75. Wood Saws and Hand Saws, from \$1 to \$2.75. Wood Saws and Hand Saws, from \$1 to \$2.75.

COACH TRIMMINGS. JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a desirable assortment of Coach Leas, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gum Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tufts, Moss, Hubbards, &c., &c.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

TO CARPENTERS. JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a beautiful article of finishing nails, 5th and 6th sizes.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

NOTICE TO MECHANICS. JUST received, a good assortment of Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Manufactured in this city by N. Kellogg, who warrants them to be equal if not superior to any made in England or America; all his tools are warranted good and to stand well. For sale at the Sign of the Big Padlock.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

Chas Robinson, J. Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Mr Hollingsworth, John Bailey, Jas S Bell, Arthur Vance, Joseph Cooper, Thomas E. Holbrook.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—Isaac Lawrence, J. Smith, P Straler, C. Call.

JOHNSON COUNTY.—Jesse Hughes, Robert Lyons.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—J. Delany.

SHELBY COUNTY.—Robt Hough, D. Smith.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—Azariah Dunning, S Howard, J. Williams, J. Davis, Barnaby Newcy, James Trestler.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.—Joseph Morris, Ass. Ballard, Mr Hunt, J. S. Matlock, Chas Reynolds, G C Waterhouse, Curtis Barnett, Robt Downard, Henry Rogers, Joseph Mendall.

BOONE COUNTY.—Henry M. Marvin, J. Runly, H Miller, J. Spencer, J. Smith, Geo Shoemaker, Jacob Jones, Jonathan Scott.

HOWARD COUNTY.—Joseph D. Sharp, Sheriff. KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

DOUGLASS & ELDER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, Indianapolis, Ind.

Office in Blake's building, on Washington street, opposite Brownings Hotel.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of articles in the house-keeping line, such as Shovel and Tongs, Andirons, (Brass and iron with brass tops), Iron Ladles, in sets or separate; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Stuffers, Coffee Mills, Patent Waffle Irons, and Coffee Roasters; Brass Kettles, Patent Enamelled do; Castings, such as Ovens, Skillets, Sugar Kettles, Old Lids, &c.; Wooden Bowls, Barrel Churns of Cedar; Patent Lamp Lamps, full assortment, Lamp Wicks, Globes, Chimney Glasses, Spittoons, Lanterns, Window Shades, transparent, &c.

3

D. C. TEAL, COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANT, Three Doors West of R. R. Depot, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE above House has the best arrangements for storing and shipping flour and produce, and having a connection with a flour house in Louisville, Ky., for selling, can always command the highest prices at the least possible expense.

Liberal advances made on consignments. 3

W. B. GREER, E. COBURN.

GREER & COBURN, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WILL promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them in this and the neighboring counties of the State.

Strict attention will be given to the collection and securing of debts. Office on Meridian, two doors north of Washington Street.

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening at his Store, corner of Washington and Meridian Streets, Sign of the Saw, a very extensive assortment of goods in the Hardware line, which have been purchased at reduced prices, and will be disposed of at lower rates than ever before at this place. Call and examine before buying.

3 ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

STOVES. JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of Cooking Stoves with Copper and Tin Furniture complete. Also, 7 plate Stoves, and

Judge Allen's Speech.

We give below an extract from this gentleman's speech, delivered to his constituents on his return from the Philadelphia Convention. His name is sufficient to give weight to anything he may say. At home and abroad he is regarded as an able man, one of sound sense and unbending integrity.

Most of us have belonged to the whig party. We have professed to be averse to the extension of slavery. The question is not here whether we would eradicate it where it exists, but we have professed to be opposed to its extension, have we not? [Several voices, yes, yes.] The members of the democratic party, when the first act of the drama was begun, commencing with the annexation of Texas and ending with the war with Mexico, were understood to be with us on this point. They changed their views, as we thought without principle. And we said so, did we not? Have I not said so, gentlemen, in this hall? Well, gentlemen, I did not eat my words in Philadelphia. Will you at the polls? [Many voices, No, No, No.] When I said that the whig party was dissolved, I but declared a fact. The undertakers may preserve the corpse for a little time, but it will soon be offensive to the smell and the sight, and must be removed from the sight of the people. I have, and so have a majority of this assembly, believed that the whig party contended for principles which were valuable, and first of all that human slavery should not be extended—that we would go to our graves our consciences not reproving us with having, in our day, and generation, by any voluntary act, extended that evil further than we found it.

But now the whig party have gone much farther than those who have condemned—much farther—with more guilt, because they have gone against principle maintained not for a year, but for years, and defended whenever they were attacked. They have been asserted with all solemnity in legislative resolutions, and everywhere in the view of God and man. Now, gentlemen, when the whig party went for Gen. Taylor, the representative of slavery—of nothing else, abandoning their principles, sending forth to the country the name of Zachary Taylor and nothing else, then, gentlemen, I say the whig party became corrupted and debauched, and ruined, and all the Magdalene tears which may be shed, never can restore it to its purity, or give it a character before the people. You must seek some other banner than that of the old whig party. And in saying the old whig party, I do not mean to advocate a new whig party, but that you will unite with the honest of all parties; that you will show by your acts, so far as you can show—that you will reject the candidate whom your delegates have dared to put before you, and that you reprove those, one and all, who have dared to be accessory to it.

I suppose there are many in the Democratic party who believe that they have gone too far in yielding to the demands of the South. They are ready to unite with some other party, and stand upon some more worthy basis. They are ready to unite with us. We ask them to join with us. [A voice from the assembly, "We will."] Yes, I doubt not many will. For one, I discard the old. I look forward to the new and the great principle of free soil and the non-extension of slavery [great cheering] as the principle overriding all others, which I wish to see emblazoned upon the flag under which we may hereafter enlist.

Gentlemen, I suppose it will be said that a very small assembly were together here, and that there was certainly no enthusiasm. [A voice from the crowd, "there will be more next week."] No doubt of it, my friend. Yet our old blind leaders do not understand these things. They do not know that there is an underswell beneath them, which will throw them off their feet before they are aware of the agitation; they do not know that the feeling which pervades this assembly pervades the masses throughout Massachusetts. How should they, who are shouting for Taylor, see such a thing as that? The press does not inform them; and though there is this feeling of dissatisfaction throughout all Massachusetts, you will not see it in the newspapers. The newspapers in the cities are not owned by their editors generally. There was a paper in Lowell, one of the most valuable of the whig papers; you will all bear me witness to that. The editor refused to go for Taylor. What was the consequence? Why, gentlemen, his head was off in an instant. He was dismissed, and is without bread until the people give it to him. That veteran of the Boston Courier, sometimes capricious, 'tis true, but generally advocating free principles and Northern rights, refuses to go for Taylor. Leading friends of Taylor in Boston own his paper in part or wholly, and it was told me before the convention met what would be the result. I am told that he gives his valedictory next Monday. I feel sure it will be a manly one, and I hope the people will sustain him in the course he may take.

Gentlemen, let some of our whig friends go to Boston; they will tell the people that there is no feeling in Worcester except for Taylor. Not a man

except that crazy one who went to Philadelphia opposes him.

He meets a whig from Norfolk county, who in turn says they are all for Taylor in Norfolk county, and the papers will send the news to Ohio, and the Ohio papers respond. I told you that we should have a voice from Ohio. And so we shall, but the whig papers will not tell of it; and strange as it may seem, we are indebted to the democratic papers for the knowledge of facts. Understand me when I say we are indebted to them. It is right they should give us facts. Have not the people a right to see them, whether they are for or against one party or the other?

There is one paper in Boston—the *Whig*—which will tell you and the people what Massachusetts is doing, and what Ohio is doing, and I hope the Massachusetts *Spy* will also tell the people. [Continued round of applause.] I hope our friend of the *Spy* will see that there is something more than a "show" coming; [applause] and I hope that his true interest is in boldly speaking out his principles, and let him be the organ here of what is most emphatically the People's party—sprung from the people, sustained by the people—and he himself will be sustained also. But, gentlemen, organs we must have in the cities and in the country, and we cannot wait many days for them. We cannot wait and see our principles defamed and our men cut down without presses that will stand up and fearlessly vindicate the right, and receive communications without cutting off all that is valuable in them.

The Editor knows I do not wish to hurt his paper, but to help it; and I wish him to look on the faces of these men, and to let him know that there are more of the same sort, and to let him see that the line of safety and the line of duty is to coincide.

Gentlemen, let them tell you as they please, that people are satisfied with Taylor, although there was a general expression of regret at his nomination; that the people of the free States have bowed their necks to the accursed yoke. Do not believe it. And when the people speak through their presses, they will tell you what they are doing, and what is to come of this movement. Massachusetts, it is said cannot act alone. I don't say so. I would say, let Massachusetts act, even if she acts alone. Let us vote neither for Gen. Taylor nor Gen. Cass. If either be elected, let the responsibility be on those who have brought this mischief upon us. Let the whig party be disgraced, but let not us who have avowed sentiments from time to time as the sentiments of our hearts, be now disgraced in the act of putting our votes into the ballot box.

Gentlemen, I say let her act. Let her act if she acts alone, and let others say which of the two evils shall be brought upon the country, the election of Cass or Taylor; but wash your hands of it.

I have not been accustomed to regard Cass with favor. My political principles are opposed to his. And if I were to select from that party, certainly it would not be Gen. Cass. I have always believed that he would not administer the general government for the best interests of the country. But let me not be misunderstood; or what I fear the most—if I ought to have any fear—let me not be *misrepresented*. I have not one word to say in favor of the election of Gen. Cass. All, all is against it. In my judgment it would be a great evil; but the friends of Taylor will exaggerate this matter; they will tell you, for the purpose of making you choose another evil, that Gen. Cass is ever eager for a war with England—always "smelling the blood of an Englishman." They will tell you, notwithstanding our difficulties are all settled, that you will at once be involved in a war with England. Gentlemen, I do not believe any such thing; and if the whigs had taken a true course, put up a man of the people, and trusted to the intelligence of the people to elect him, suppose the event to have happened and that the people had elected Cass—there would have been a large whig minority in the Congress of the Union, and you would have a vast portion of the strength of Gen. Cass also in opposition to the war.

The South fear a war with England much more than we do. You remember how, when the Northeastern boundary was in dispute, and when the Oregon difficulty disturbed our relations with England, the South came forward with the North and insisted upon an amicable settlement. The South knows that in case of a war with Great Britain, she would strike the weak points first. Her numerous and powerful fleets would hover around the Southern coast, and hoisting the flag of emancipation, she would strike into the vitals of that portion of the country. Gen. Cass could not find support even in the democratic party, in a needless war with England.

But if Massachusetts does act, and act aright, fear not the consequences which result not from acts of your own. Show a courage which will do more to keep the public men of Massachusetts in the line of duty hereafter than twenty elections would be worth.

But, gentlemen, let me say she will not act alone. The Ohio Convention is now in session, called by three thousand voters. A Convention is to take

place in New York. One of the most popular delegates from Vermont—Horace Everett—a delegate at large from that State—one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention, a statesman known over New England, has written a letter, saying that he will not sustain the nomination of Gen. Taylor; and he speaks, I think, the voice of Vermont. Others from Connecticut say the same, and I know not the free State of which I should dare state it as my belief at this moment that Gen. Taylor will get its vote.

This agitation is more extensive than is supposed—more than was anticipated; and I did not expect when I came home to be sustained so completely as I have been. Yet I had confidence in the integrity of the people of my district, and I knew that at some time, I should come out right. [Renewed cheers.] But to be sustained at this moment, by this body, and by those at home, is ample compensation for all the obloquy I have encountered, and for all that shall be heaped upon my head. And, gentlemen, they who are true to the people in this matter—Presses and individuals—I think I have now evidence from all quarters, will be sustained by the people.

I have a word to say to gentlemen from numerous other towns in the county, present at this meeting. I hope it may not continue to be so, but many of the young men of this city who are accustomed to speak in political meetings, are on the wrong side of the question. I hope that they will soon be, and the elderly too, on the right side. And as they value their political safety, let them ground their arms, and with penitent submission to the spirit of Liberty, let them go forth and show by acts that their repentance is sincere. We have not young men accustomed to go out and address assemblies, to scatter the dust which will be attempted from time to time to be thrown in the eyes of the people. But it is a good cause. It is a plain one. If I had a young friend just admitted to the Bar, an easier work I would not ask for him than to vindicate our cause against any array of talent or experience.

Let your young men who speak in the Lyceums take up this matter. Let them not distrust their power, but discuss fearlessly the question of General Taylor's fitness for the Presidency. Let them look to Wilson. [Prolonged applause.] Let them see, that with the will to do something which was worthy of an honest ambition, it was easy for a man accustomed to labor, and not to speak, to acquire the power of impressing the truth on the minds of men. Let them take this opportunity, and let them send our young men back with defeat, when they go to preach their nauseous doctrine into the ears of the people of Worcester county—let them meet them, and refute them, and send them back ashamed of their work. When the fathers go, to whom is given the charge of Worcester county, I will endeavor to be there, or to follow them, [great shouting and cheering] asking only one favor of them, that they do not wait until too near the election, so that there shall be no opportunity to reply.

I had intended to meet somewhat at length the only argument except to beat Cass, which is urged in favor of Gen. Taylor. It is said he is an honest man, and will have a good Cabinet. That Webster will be Secretary of State. In Connecticut it is somebody else. In New York it is another, and so on through the country. I know it. I was about to read the argument from the Worcester *Aegis* of this day. But it is too late to delay long upon this or any other topic.

The questions which the fathers were accustomed to put, respecting the qualifications of a candidate, were: "Is he honest? Is he capable?" The Constitution itself presupposes that the President will always be a man well acquainted with the political interests of the country. Among the many important duties which are devolved upon him by the Constitution, is the following: "He" not his cabinet, parlor, or kitchen, but "he" shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

I need not say more to minds of any intelligence than that this new principle, unknown to the fathers, emanates not from the Constitution of a Republic. It is born of MONARCHY itself. It is the principle which puts fools and babies on the throne. It is the principle which appoints Regencies for the incompetent, and declares that "the King can do no wrong."

What would you think of sending a ship to sea with a good crew and a landsman as master who had never seen a ship? Let me ask you, the mechanics, whom do you want for the head of your shop? Do you want a man who can instruct you, or a man who does not know when your work is done well or when it is not? Look at those companies whose business involves much labor and expenditure; corporations and companies have been mismanaged, and thereby have subjected their owners to loss. Has it not been owing to the want of a proper head? Apply, then, your common sense to this sophistry, and you will confound all the advocates of a bad cause. You will save yourselves and the State—and with the aid of others throughout the free

States, the country from the disgrace with which it is threatened.

I said Conventions are being held. From Ohio there will be a general call, not for a Philadelphia Convention, but for a new Convention, to select candidates who are honest and capable men, for whom, with clear consciences, we can vote, and whom we may yet hope to elect. But that and all the interests of our country, while we discharge our duty, we will leave to a protecting Providence.

A nut for Free Soil Taylor Men.

We give below some of the resolutions adopted at the great Carolina Democratic gathering at Charleston. The meeting ratified the nomination of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Butler.—Read them, Taylor free soil men.

Resolved, That we regard the issue now made between the States of the Union, styling themselves the free States and the States in which the institution of domestic servitude exists, as paramount to all questions which can be presented. That the convention of delegates from fifteen sovereign States for the accomplishment of a purpose which is the first step toward the abolition of Slavery in the States, and consequently the ruin of the people in the loss of their property, and their degradation in this lawless violation of their rights, admonishes us of a stern necessity that calls for our immediate, prompt, and decided action.—That in seeking one under whose lead we shall look for the best guidance in our difficulties, we turn to him, who in the simplicity of his habits illustrates the equality of our privileges, and in his devotion to his country, teaches us the reverence due to the institutions developed by the revolution. That with such a leader, we may hope that the dangers which surround us may be happily averted. But if this hope is disappointed, we shall be best prepared to maintain our just rights, and the integrity of our whole country under his direction who has already announced to the enemies of his country that "GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

Resolved, That the DEMOCRACY OF CHARLESTON District now assembled, are satisfied with the tried integrity, undoubted firmness, and incorruptible patriotism of ZACHARY TAYLOR. That under his administration they feel assured that the rights of the States will be respected and preserved, and they cordially concur in that nomination of him for the Presidency of this Union, which has been made by the people of the United States irrespective of parties, and independent of politicians.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Charleston District assembled, have ever been, and are prepared to maintain the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party, whenever the same are attacked or exposed to danger. That they feel themselves competent to judge for themselves when these great principles are attacked, and will then be prepared, as they ever have been, to act in their support, in that mode which they shall deem most consistent with their obligations to their State and country. That they do not consider these principles are now attacked, or exposed to danger; and they feel under no obligations to support as the nominee of an irresponsible body styling itself the Democratic candidate, one whose opinions, on a subject to them of paramount importance, has been marked by singular vacillation; and whose support of some of the leading doctrines of the Democratic creed, may be considered more than doubtful.

Resolved, That the name of Wm. O. Butler is recommended to us, by the honest discharge of his duty when in the Congress of the United States, and we rejoice in the opportunity which he has so recently enjoyed, and improved, of illustrating the excellence of our institutions, so readily converting the citizen who is prominent in the halls of peace, into the soldier distinguished in the fields of war. That his integrity, consistency and firmness, qualify him for the high position of Vice President of these United States, and to him we pledge our cordial support.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen from each Ward, thirty from the Neck, and thirty from the District at large, be appointed—to be styled "The Democratic Taylor Executive Committee," who shall be charged with the general superintendence of all measures in their judgment necessary for the consummation of the purposes contemplated by this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed to correspond with such portions of the State, and the United States, as may be proper for effecting a concert of action between the friends of Gen. Taylor throughout the United States, and that the Committee be directed to confer in all matters with the Committee appointed under the 7th Resolution.

The following extract from the address issued by it is still more explicit:

"We desire to elevate to the high office of President of the United States, a man who unites in his person those qualities of great decision without which the wisest councils are weak—deep devotion to his country, which lifts him far above the power of party, that controls only to corrupt—singular honesty, which will enable him with an even hand to distribute the patron-

age of the government—high independence which exalts him above the management of dishonest politicians—and a profound admiration for the lessons of political wisdom taught in the early conduct of the early fathers of our country, and which will guide him in the management of our interest, if committed to his care.—In addition to these we know him as one whose lot has been cast in that portion of the Union now decried and sought to be trodden down. His interests are our interests. We know that he must feel the lawless character of any attempt to interfere with our property directly or indirectly—we know that he must feel the senseless clamor that is raised to disturb our possession of that property, as violating the law either of God or man. We know that in this great, paramount and leading question of the rights of the South, he is of us, he is with us, and he is for us. We know, that now to hesitate, to falter in our support of one, so closely connected with us in spirit and interest—so honest in his opinions—so just in his character—so independent in his conduct—would be wilfully to be heedless of the appeal which the position of our State makes to our patriotism; and unmindful of the high political necessity which now so strongly urges us to rise superior to the trammel of the mere name of a party—a party declining openly to defend the great principle of equality among the States, so essential to our well being—and by a firm and independent course of conduct, strike home a blow in defence of the RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH, the purity of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union."

From the N. Y. Globe.

Free Soil vs. Slavery Extension --The Slavery Propagandists overthrown by their own Argument.

There is but one argument upon which slaveholders can rely with any apparent confidence, and that is a supposed want of constitutional power on the part of Congress to interfere. It is true that they contend that slavery is right, but this is more in reply to our attacks upon its moral character, than as a reason why it should be allowed to exist in the new territory. No one will contend that it is right in the sense of a moral duty, but only in the sense of its not being wrong or positively sinful. When slavery is said to be right, all that can be meant is that it is indifferent, that men are at liberty to practice it, or not practice it, as they see fit, and that Government is at liberty to establish it or abolish it, as shall be judged most for the general good. This view shows that slaveholders can not rely upon the argument by which they attempt to prove that slavery is right, for admitting it to be right in the above sense, Government may see fit to prohibit it in the territory, as a matter of policy, because it is believed to be less profitable than free labor. There is then no security to the slavery propagandists in their position that slavery is right, that is, not sinful, so long as it is admitted that Congress has power to exclude it from the national domain, and they are compelled to fall back upon the constitutional argument. Cass, Calhoun, and all others who have taken the southern view of the subject, insist that Congress has no constitutional power to exclude slavery from the territory recently acquired of Mexico. This is their strong hold, and if they fail here, there whole cause will be lost, and yet the very position they assume, if true, must defeat the very end they aim to secure by it. I will now come directly to the argument, which is as follows: To deny that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the national domain, is to deny that Congress has power to establish it. The power to establish slavery, necessarily includes the power to prohibit it; hence, when Cass, Calhoun and others, deny that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States, they also deny that Congress has power to establish slavery in those territories. This is so obvious that they deny directly that Congress can establish slavery in the territories, to make their position stronger, that Congress cannot prohibit it.

The next point in the argument, is, that there is no other power but Congress that can establish slavery in the national domain, and of course, if Congress cannot establish it, it cannot be established by law, while it remains territory of the United States. South Carolina can pass no law establishing slavery in New Mexico, or any other territory of the United States. State laws are all limited to the States which enact them. They have no power or influence beyond the limits of the State. No legal existence can therefore be given to slavery in any territory, by any or all of the states, acting through their own local state legislatures. The slavery of South Carolina is limited to the state of South Carolina, nor is it within the power of Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Butler, to transfer their slavery to any locality beyond the limits of their own State. It will expire in attempting to pass over the line of the State.—The courts have decided over and over again, that if a slave is taken or goes with the consent of the master, beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and where the local law does not establish slavery, such slaves are *ipso facto* free. There is then no way in which South Carolina can transfer her

slavery to the territory of the United States, and of course slavery cannot exist there, unless it be created by Congress or by territorial legislation under the power of Congress. All the power there is in the nation to legislate for the territories, is vested in Congress; the territories cannot, through their local legislatures, establish slavery, or enact any law contrary to the will of Congress, as is clear from the following clause in the Constitution.

ART. IV, Sec. 3. "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States."

It is not my object, at this point, to infer from this clause, the specific power to interdict slavery in the territory; this belongs to another argument; I now claim for Congress the general power of all legitimate legislation by virtue of this clause, to the exclusion of all other jurisdiction and every other law-making power. The power "to make all needful rules and regulations," must of necessity exclude every other power to make such needful rules and regulations, so that in Congress must be vested the power of exclusive jurisdiction and legislation over the territory of the United States. From this the conclusion is irresistible, that if Congress has not the Constitutional power to legislate concerning slavery in the territories, there is no such power in the nation, and slavery per se consequence can never obtain a legal existence in the territories. As the first and exclusive right to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," is vested in Congress, the territorial legislatures can have no power to make laws, only so far as that power is conferred upon them by Congress, and as Congress cannot confer on the territorial legislatures, a power which it does not itself possess, it follows that if Congress has not the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories, the local legislatures cannot have power to legislate on that subject, as they have no power only what they derive from Congress, and they cannot derive a power from Congress which Congress does not itself possess. It is certain then that if Congress cannot give to slavery a legal existence in the territories of the United States, there is no power that can, and the conclusion is that it can never have a legal existence.

A more practical view will lead to the same conclusion. Suppose Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Butler should take his fifty or three hundred slaves, and move into New Mexico or California. The moment they reach their new homes, they will all be found equally free in point of law.—South Carolina law will cease to act on them, and the slaves will cease to be slaves, and the master will cease to be master. Suppose these three hundred slaves say to Mr. Calhoun, "we have served you long enough; you have brought us beyond the reach of the law that made us slaves—we are free;" by what means could he enforce his claim to their obedience and service? By none at all; he and his overseer could not hold three hundred men, nor fifty; and if he could, such enforcement of his authority would be lawless violence. Supposed he call on the civil authorities to protect him against the uprising of his slaves, they can have no legal power to interfere in his behalf. They can only enforce law between man and man, but they cannot enforce the law of South Carolina, but only such law as exists in the territory, and that law does not authorize one man to hold another as a slave. Moreover, as Mr. Calhoun denies that Congress has any power to legislate on the subject of slavery, neither Congress, nor any other Legislature deriving its power from Congress, can interfere for his protection against the uprising of his slaves. Thus is the slave propagandist overthrown by his own argument.

I will close my argument by a recapitulation of its points.

1. By denying that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States, the slavery propagandist denies that Congress has power to establish it, or to give it legal existence.

2. There is no power but Congress which can establish or give to slavery a legal existence in the territories of the United States; and hence, when Mr. Calhoun and others deny that Congress can do it, by denying the power of Congress to prohibit it, they deny that there is any power within the jurisdiction of the United States that can give slavery a legal existence in the national territories.

The conclusion is irresistible that it can have no legal existence in the nation's domain.

LUTHER LEE.

Def'ces keeps up the cry of "abolition! abolition!" against the Free Soilers.—Poor, miserable, sap-headed creature!—'tis the only argument he is capable of using, and although it is as false as his own cause is rotten, perhaps it is as well to let him alone. He is a mere tool at best, and his masters, we presume, claim the right to use him for such purposes as they see fit—and who so well qualified as they to judge of his fitness in so foul a business?—*Tippencanoe Journal*.

"To the points cited in your letter I do not feel myself at liberty to express my frank opinion."—*Gen. Taylor to Mr. Birkey, June 13, 1848.*

"I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen."—*Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, April 20, 1848.*